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As for the wise, their body alone perishes in this world – Rashi

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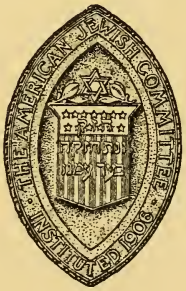
THE WAR RECORD
of
AMERICAN JEWS

FIRST REPORT OF
THE OFFICE OF WAR RECORDS
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
JANUARY 1, 1919



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OFFICE OF JEWISH WAR RECORDS

JULIAN LEAVITT, *Director*

31 Union Square West, New York City

NOTE

This first report of the Office of Jewish War Records does not pretend to be a complete record of Jewish service and sacrifice in the great war. Manifestly, such a record cannot be completed until long after demobilization. The present report is limited, therefore, to such fragmentary data as was made available by a first, preliminary, survey. All figures are as of December 31, 1918, unless otherwise stated, and are subject to constant revision as new data becomes accessible. Additional reports and studies will be issued from time to time before the publication of the final report.

JULIAN LEAVITT,
Director.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Dr. Cyrus Adler, Chairman,
Executive Committee, American Jewish Committee.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report upon the collection of Jewish War Statistics. The monumental character of the undertaking—as an instrument wherewith to combat certain manifestations of anti-Jewish prejudice in the immediate present, and as a collection of source material invaluable for Jewish historiography and demography in the future—has become fully apparent within the past year. It has been impossible, however, because of limitations of time, of funds, and of office accommodation, to render full justice to the work. Now that the war is happily drawing to a close the range and extent of the work still to be done may be definitely measured. In order to bring the undertaking to a successful conclusion it appears to be necessary:

(1) To devote increased effort in the directions that have been followed hitherto with reasonable success—especially in the organization of local surveys among the Jewish communities.

(2) To renew the effort to procure records from the official sources at Washington.

(3) To establish communications with Jewish agencies at points of embarkation in France, in order to secure, on the ground, the records of Jewish service with the American Expeditionary Forces, before the process of demobilization sets in actively.

Respectfully submitted,

Julian Leavitt,
Director.

November 10, 1918.

REPORT UPON THE COLLECTION OF JEWISH WAR RECORDS

At the last annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee—the first since our entrance into the war—the Executive Committee expressed the belief "that an effort should be made to collect and record as much statistical and other information with regard to the participation of the Jews in the military and civilian activities of the United States in connection with the war as is possible to procure . . . feeling certain that the possession of adequate information of this character will be of interest to all Jews."

Within the past year the collection of this data has proceeded vigorously and systematically, with the result that there is available today a mass of information of extraordinary value both for immediate purposes and for ultimate historic uses. A detailed presentation of the methods employed in the investigation, the difficulties encountered, and the partial successes achieved, will be found in the Appendix (page 30) which is a reprint of an article first published in the current American Jewish Year Book and submitted as a part of this report.

The outstanding facts developed in the course of the inquiry to date may be summarized as follows:

(1) The total number of individual records collected to this date* is well in excess of 100,000. Many of these records have been forwarded directly from

*All figures are as of December 31, 1918, unless otherwise stated.

the camps and trenches by the soldiers themselves. Others have been sent in by their friends and relatives, by agents of the Jewish Welfare Board at the camps, or by local branches of the Board. The great bulk of the material, however, has been obtained through the unstinted co-operation of the Rabbis of the country and through the leading Jewish organizations, national, fraternal and local.

(2) Of the 100,000 records at hand about 80,000 have been tabulated and classified. The exact figures as to the distribution of these men, according to branches of the service, rank, states and cities of origin, etc., will be found in the appended tables. Briefly, they show that

Of the 80,000 men whose records have been tabulated about 69,000 are classifiable in the Army, 8,800 in the Navy, 1,700 in the Marine Corps.

Of the 69,000 Army records, 12,458 are known to be in the Infantry, 4,751 in the Artillery, 4,438 in the Medical Corps, 2,866 in the Signal and Aviation Corps, 1,373 in the Engineer Corps, 877 in the Cavalry, 735 in Ordnance, and 1,472 in other branches. Men whose branches of service are as yet unknown, but the great majority of whom will probably be found later in the Infantry, number 29,969.

As to RANK, there are so far recorded 5,162 Jewish commissioned officers in the Army, of whom 24 are Colonels, 202 Majors, 782 Captains and 4,007 Lieutenants. In the Navy there are 206 Commissioned Officers, including one Rear Admiral, and in the Marine Corps 40 Commissioned Officers, including one Brigadier-General.

As to States and Cities of Origin:—The largest centers of Jewish population have, of course, supplied the greatest number of Jews in the service. New York, state and city, have supplied more than one-third, the total for the state being 26,866, of which 22,210 are from New York City. Pennsylvania follows with 9,643 of which 7,098 are from Philadelphia. Illinois is credited with 3,459, of which 2,670 are from Chicago; and Massachusetts with 3,377, of which 830 are from Boston. Other states will be found pro-rated accordingly. The class "States not known" comprises 15,685 of which probably forty per cent. will ultimately be traceable to New York.

As the full significance of these figures may be grasped only in their relation to certain questions that are, of necessity, uppermost in the minds of those interested in this subject it may be well to present the information developed so far in the course of the inquiry directly in the form of questions and answers—*it being understood, however, that as these figures are not final any deductions drawn from them must also lack finality.*

1. What is the Total Number, and Percentage, of the Jews in the Army and Navy of the United States Today?

The best available evidence indicates that there are from 150,000 to 200,000 Jews in the service, or from four to five per cent of the total forces of the United States, which at this date number approximately four million.

These estimates are based upon two independent calcu-

lations which tend strongly to confirm one another. One is a study of the Casualty Lists. The total number of casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces to November 1, 1918, was 64,157. The total number of Jewish casualties noted to that date was 2,502—or 3.9 per cent of the total. If the Jewish casualties are not excessive—and there is no reason to assume that they are (at least for the earlier period of American participation; the later fighting, in which the 77th, Camp Upton Division, was engaged, will probably raise the proportions)—this would indicate that the Jews constitute about four per cent of the Army and Marine Corps. As these two arms of the service at present number about 3,700,000 men this would make the total of Jewish soldiers and Marines about 145,000; and as the same ratio probably applies to the Navy, its present personnel of 500,000 would furnish approximately 20,000 Jews. The total for all branches of the service would therefore, by this method of calculation, approximate 165,000.

The other possible method of estimating the total is based upon observations made in the process of collecting the records of the Marine Corps. It may be assumed as axiomatic that in order to secure entirely complete lists of the Jews in the service it will be necessary to combine a search of the official records at Washington together with the collection of extra-official records from purely Jewish sources. In practice it has been found possible to make this thorough search in only one office in Washington, that of the Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps. By comparing the results obtained by the use of both methods of search it was found that the unofficial method of search would have furnished only 532 names, while the official search furnished 1,172 names, or approximately twice as many. As the 80,000 names at present classified were practically all obtained from

unofficial sources, this would indicate that we have at present only one-third of the total of all Jews now in the service. On the basis of this estimate the aggregate should be nearly 250,000. It is obvious, however, that this is an overestimate, due to the fact the Marine Corps is not a typical corps, concentrated for training purposes in large cantonments, where they can easily be checked up and reported by agents of the Jewish Welfare Board or by the local Jewish papers, as in most camps. In other words, the unofficial method of search is somewhat more defective in the case of Marines than in most branches of the service. But even if a full discount of twenty or twenty-five per cent be written off for this one factor there would remain an approximate total of 200,000 Jews in the service, according to this estimate. It is probably safe to infer, therefore, that the final figures will be found somewhere between the minimum of 150,000 indicated by the first method of calculation, and the maximum of 200,000 indicated by the second method.

2. How Does the Percentage of Jews in the Service Compare with the Percentage of the Jewish Population in the United States?

The entire Jewish population of the country, according to the latest estimates, is about three per cent of the total population. The Jews in the military and naval forces of the United States, however, constitute from four to five per cent of the total personnel. On the face of these figures it would seem that the Jews of America have contributed at least one-third more than their share to the armed strength of the United States. There is reason to believe, however, that the final figures, when available, will demonstrate that

the Jewish contribution has been even greater than this. It is well known that the selective service system has operated more effectively in the North and East than in the South and West, and in the urban than in the rural districts—that is, in the larger centers of population, which happen also to be the centers of Jewish population. Moreover, the number of industrial exemptions has been greatest in agriculture, mining and the metal industries, where the Jews are least extensively employed. It has therefore developed, as an unavoidable and incidental feature of the draft system, that the Jewish elements of the population have perhaps been drawn upon more heavily, in proportion to their numbers, than any other elements.

But the principal reason for the high percentage of Jews in the service rests elsewhere. IT IS TO BE FOUND IN THE REMARKABLE NUMBER OF JEWISH VOLUNTEERS. The evidence as to this is definite and conclusive. The great majority of the records in our files state the exact ages of the men reported. By actual count it has been ascertained that of all the men whose ages were known fully ten per cent were well outside the draft ages at the time that the count was made—before the registration of September 12th. If, in addition to this number there be added the 10,536 sailors and marines, who are all volunteers, the total of such volunteers at present recorded rises to more than twenty per cent of the total in our files. Should this ratio represent fairly the proportion of Jewish volunteers in all the arms of the service—and at present there is no reason to believe otherwise—this would indicate that there are from 30,000 to 40,000 Jewish volunteers in the service today. In other words, the normal Jewish quota of three per cent seems to have been contributed through the draft, and the excess to have been supplied by volunteers.

3. How are the Jewish Soldiers Distributed Among the Combatant and Non-Combatant Branches of the Service?

Although distinctions of this nature have become, in the organization of modern warfare, almost meaningless, and are therefore not to be over-emphasized, certain comparisons that have been noted in this connection are so striking as to compel instant attention.

According to the latest official figures available as to the strength of the army as a whole and of each of its component branches, the total strength was, in November, 1918, about 3,700,000, of which the Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, and Signal-Aviation branches together constituted 60 per cent, and the other branches, such as Ordnance, Quartermaster, etc., constituted 40 per cent. But among the 80,000 army records in our possession the distribution among the first named branches is fully 72 per cent, or 12 per cent greater than in the entire army. The Infantry branch constitutes 26.6 per cent of the entire army, while of the Jewish total it constitutes 51.7 per cent. Artillery is 14 per cent. of the U. S. Army, 10 per cent. of the Jewish total. In Cavalry the rate for the entire army is 2 per cent, for the Jews only 1 per cent. The Engineer Corps constitutes 11 per cent of the army strength, and but three per cent among the Jewish records. The Signal and Aviation Corps represent 7 per cent of the U. S. total, and 6 per cent of the Jewish total. The Medical Corps is 8 per cent of the army total, 9 per cent of the Jewish total. The Quartermaster Corps is 6.2 per cent of the army total, 5.1 per cent of the Jewish total. Ordnance is 1.7 per cent of the army total, 1.5 per cent of the Jewish total.

If, therefore, such distinctions are still held valid it may be said truthfully that the relative proportion of Jews in

the combatant branches is far greater than in the non-combatant branches.

If additional evidence as to this point is desired it may be found in a comparative study of two branches of the service differing so widely in their functions as the Quartermaster Corps and the Marine Corps. In view of the fact that the Quartermaster's Corps is essentially the business organization of the army, and that the Jewish recruits, as a class, undoubtedly possess greater business training and greater capacity for organization than their non-Jewish comrades, it may reasonably have been expected that this branch of the service would possess a far higher percentage of Jews than all other branches. The evidence at hand, however, points definitely to the contrary. While the personnel in the Q. M. C. constitutes 6.2 per cent of the army as a whole it constitutes only 5.1 per cent of the Jewish total.

The Marine Corps, on the other hand, is essentially a fighting organization. Every man in this corps is a volunteer, enlisted with the full knowledge that the corps would be sent wherever the fighting was thickest. Now of the 60,000 Marine Corps records examined to date about 1,700, or three per cent, proved to be Jewish, while probably an additional 200 were Jewish, but not definitely traceable by our methods. *And of these 1,700 Jewish Marines, fully thirty per cent joined immediately after June 5th, the day when it was published to the world that the Marines were the American "shock troops" at Chateau-Thierry.*

4. What is the Total Number, and Percentage, of Jewish Casualties?

At this writing the official casualty lists are still far from complete, and it is therefore impossible to state, with any

assurance of accuracy, the total number of Jewish casualties. A reasonably conservative estimate, however, would place the total deaths from all causes at about 2,500 (of which about 1,500 were killed in action or died of wounds) and the total of all Jewish casualties of every description at about 10,000.

The total number recorded to November 1, 1918, is 2,502, or 3.9 per cent of the total in the Army and Marine Corps. Of these 451 were killed in action, 142 died from wounds, 96 died from disease, 73 died from accident and other causes. The total number of deaths is 882, or 4.1 per cent of the total in the American Expeditionary Forces. The total of wounded is 1,397, or 3.8 per cent of the American forces.

5. Honors and Citations

The reports of citations for gallantry in action, and of other honors and decorations, are too belated to provide sufficient data for the purpose of the present report. It is known, however, that the number of Jewish soldiers who have received American and French decorations is considerable. It was the 77th (Upton) Division—largely Jewish—that was in the thick of the fighting at Argonne Forest, and it was practically a Jewish battalion—belonging to the famous 308th—that distinguished itself for extraordinary valor in the Argonne. The list of all citations will therefore be prepared for publication as soon as sufficient information with respect to these honors shall be available. In the meantime the following tentative list of official citations noted to date, although manifestly incomplete, will serve to give an idea of the valor of the Jewish soldiers in action.

OFFICIAL CITATIONS

ADLER, JULIUS O., MAJOR, 306th Infantry.—"During the relief on the night of August 11-12, 1918, the 2d Battalion, 306th Infantry, suddenly came under heavy shell fire of the enemy and the companies were ordered to dig in. This officer showed coolness, special devotion, and care of his men, calmly walking up and down in front of the men, preventing panic, and indicating to individual men where best to seek shelter, and preventing bunching and grouping. During this critical time this officer gave little thought to personal danger, and his action undoubtedly greatly reduced the number of casualties suffered by this battalion."

"During the advance in the Argonne Forests since September 26, 1918, especially at the capture of St. Juvin and Hill 182, on the afternoon of October 14, 1918, this officer showed marked leadership and efficiency, and exhibited great coolness, under fire, in leading his troops against the enemy, although time and time again superior forces of the enemy confronted him. On October 14, 1918, his company, although greatly depleted by casualties, inspired by his courage and example, was first to reach the objective at St. Juvin and Hill 182, capturing approximately fifty prisoners. He was ever ready to go forward whenever called upon, however great the odds seemed against him."

APSTEIN, SAM, Company D, 302d Engineers.—Cited November 3, 1918, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the course of bridge building operations across the Vesle north of Villesavoye, while exposed to heavy shell fire for a period of three and one half hours. "The nature of this work was such as to demand a high quality of bravery and great perseverance in order to carry it to a successful conclusion, and there was no opportunity to secure adequate protection from the enemy's fire."

ARONSON, JOE, United States Marines.—Awarded Croix De Guerre, after having suffered a leg wound in the fighting around Chateau Thierry.

ASHER, DAVID L., 103d Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

BAER, CLARENCE A., of Detroit, Mich.—First American to receive medal of the Raconnaisance Française.

BAER, SANFORD, LIEUTENANT, of Murphysboro, Ill.—Awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery in action. The award was made in the hospital.

BELSON, SAMUEL L., Boston, Massachusetts, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment cited.

BEMOWSKI, JOSEPH G., 104th Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

BENJAMIN, WILLIAM, SERGEANT, of Portland, Oregon.—Awarded Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in

action at Chateau Diable, near Fismes, on August 27. Although severely wounded in the first minutes of a three-hour engagement, he continued to lead his platoon, with entire disregard of personal safety, and, although suffering intensely from his wounds, refused to be evacuated until the action was over and he found cover for his men.

BERG, JOSEPH, Company G, 167th Infantry.—Distinguished Service Medal for extraordinary heroism in action near Croix Rouge Farm, northeast of Chateau Thierry, on July 27. When his company was in action near Hill 212, Private Berg was posted as lookout while his company was intrenching. He observed the enemy bringing forward machine guns through the wheat fields, to place them in position. Waiting until they were within close range he exposed himself to heavy machine gun and artillery fire, and succeeded in killing or disabling the crews of three machine guns, thus saving his company from heavy casualties. Cited November 1, 1918.

BERGMAN, AXEL H., FIRST CLASS PRIVATE, Company E, 302d Engineers.—Cited November 3, 1918, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the course of bridge building operations across the Vesle north of Villesavoye, while exposed to heavy shell fire for a period of three and one half hours. "The nature of this work was such as to demand a high quality of bravery and great perseverance in order to carry it to a succesdful conclusion, and there was no opportunity to secure adequate protection from the enemy's fire."

BERGSTEIN, ALFRED N., FIRST LIEUTENANT, Medical Corps, 18th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Exermont, France, October 8, 1918. Under heavy shell fire, Lieut. Bergstein cared for the wounded, although he had been severely wounded and was suffering great pain. He refused to be evacuated until all the wounded had been treated. Home address, Samuel Bergstein, 624 Minersville Street, Pottsville, Pa.

BERKMAN, RAYMOND, SECOND LIEUTENANT, 306th Infantry.—"Throughout the advance through the Argonne Forest made by G and E Companies, 306th Infantry, under intense enemy artillery and machine-gun fire, this officer displayed extraordinary courage and devotion to duty, continually leading his men forward during the short rushes and organizing and reorganizing his unit, so that at all times he had in hand an efficient fighting group, though the ranks were being continually thinned by casualties."

BERNHEIMER, LOUIS G., FIRST LIEUTENANT, Air Service, pilot, 88th Aero Squadron.—"For the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Tailley, France, November 2, 1918: Lieutenant Bernheimer and First Lieutenant Ralph P. Bagby, observer, on their own initiative went on a reconnoissance mission, flying fifteen kilometres behind the German lines, securing

valuable information on the condition of the bridges across the Meuse River and enemy activity in the back areas and harassing enemy troops. Home address: Sidney Bernheimer, father, 138 East Seventy-second Street, New York City."

BERNSTEIN, ISIDORE H., 5 West 111th Street, New York City, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

BLOCH, HARRY, Worcester, Massachusetts, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

BLOCK, RAYMOND A., Newark, New Jersey, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

BLOCK, SAMUEL M., PRIVATE, Company A, 102d Infantry.—Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action at Marcheville, France, September 26, 1918. After several other runners had failed, Private Block volunteered and was successful in carrying a message through an intense machine-gun and artillery barrage.

BLOHM, JOHN, SERGEANT, Company B, 305th Infantry.—"On September 2 was a member of a patrol operating in daylight out of St. Thibaut across the Vesle River to Bazoches, which patrol, having accomplished its mission, was returning to our lines. Due to heavy fire the patrol had taken refuge in shell holes, and from his position in a shell hole Sergeant Blohm saw Corporal Catalina, Co. C, 305th Infantry, a member of this patrol, dragging himself through the grass toward the river and bleeding profusely from a wound in the neck. Sergeant Blohm left his cover, carried the wounded Corporal to shelter behind a tree near the river bank, and there bound his wounds. He then slipped into the river and with the assistance of the boughs of a tree fallen from the opposite bank drew Catalina after him to the south side of the river. He then carried him across the open some 200 yards to our outpost line. During this action the enemy fire had been continuous, both rifle and machine gun."

BLOMBERG, HENRY S., FIRST LIEUTENANT, 127th Infantry.—Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Juvigny, north of Soissons, France, August 30, 1918. "Inspiring his men by his own personal bravery, Lieut. Blomberg vigorously led his company forward in the face of heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, capturing the heights overlooking Juvigny, with many prisoners. After reaching the objective he repeatedly exposed himself to hostile fire time after time in reorganizing the line. During the defense of the position won he personally set up and operated a captured German machine-gun against the enemy while under terrific fire."

BLOOMBERG, LOUIS, 2426 East 59th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.—Cited for bravery in the Battle of the Marne.

BLUM, HARVEY H., SERGEANT, 37 M-M Cannon Platoon, Headquarters Co., 307th Infantry.—"During the advance in the Argonne Forest, from September 25 to October 16, 1918, was continually with the advance line, despite the fact that the several sections of his platoon periodically relieved one another, and on several occasions he did display great bravery and coolness under fire."

BROWN, HENRY, LIEUTENANT, of Detroit, Mich.—Won distinction in the service in different ways. In his service under fire he was repeatedly cited for bravery. He died in France, October 29, twelve days before the ending of the war.

CALMEN, B., 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

COHEN, ABRAHAM, 103d Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

COHEN, DAVID, of Battery F, 65th Coast Artillery Corps.—Awarded the Croix de Guerre.

COHEN, DAVID, Worcester, Massachusetts, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

COHEN, MEYER, Webster, Massachusetts, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

COHEN, SIMON L. BLOCH, SERGEANT, Philadelphia, Pa., Company B, 1st Prov. M. G. Battalion.—Decorated while in hospital with Croix de Guerre by Marshall Foch.

COHEN, THEODORE LEWI, Sprakers, New York, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

COHN, EUGENE S., CAPTAIN, 364th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Exmorieux Farm, France, October 2, 1918. After being painfully wounded by shrapnel, Capt. Cohn refused to go to the rear and remained on duty with his company in the front line without medical attention for 54 hours. Home address, Mrs. Marthena R. Cohn, wife, R. F. D. No. 6, Seattle, Wash.

COHN, LOUIS HENRY, of Brooklyn, Artillery.—Twice decorated for especial bravery in the battle on Ourcq, July 20 to 25.

DAVIES, JOSEPH J., of Bridgeport, Conn.—Cited for bravery during the battle of the Marne. Also awarded the Croix de Guerre shortly before he was wounded.

DAVIS, EZRA, 103d Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

DREBEN, SAM, El Paso, Texas.—Awarded Distinguished Service Cross.

FEDER, WALTER J., 878 Hutchins Avenue, Cincinnatti.—Decorated with Medal of Valor for extreme bravery.

FELLS, ISADOR.—Decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal for bravery.

FLEXNER, SIMON, New York, MAJOR, Medical Corps, Officer of the Legion of Honor.

FULDA, WALTER J., SERGEANT, of San Francisco.—Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for maintaining field kitchen service intact under heavy bombardment, his unit being the only one to serve a hot meal to the men of his division on October 3d last.

GERRIG, JACOB, 101st Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

GERSTEIN, LOUIS, 286 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.—Killed in action September 6, 1918. Previously decorated for valor displayed in action in carrying a wounded comrade out of the firing zone on August 27. Member of Company E, 307th Infantry.

GILBERT, MAX.—Awarded Distinguished Service Cross.—"At great personal danger while under heavy fire carried a wounded fellow soldier to shelter and administered first aid, thereby saving his life."

GIRIER, MORRIS, 101st Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

GOLD, BENJAMIN, FIRST SERGEANT, Company D, 306th Infantry.—On September 7, 1918, while his company was holding a position in the front line, during intense shelling by the enemy, this soldier exhibited high courage, initiative and coolness by taking charge of, controlling, and helping care for the wounded, directing them to points of safety, without regard to his own personal danger, until he himself was severely wounded. Cited November 16, 1918.

GOLDBERG, DAVID A., 103d Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

GOLDSTEIN, JULIUS, SERGEANT, of Philadelphia, Company E, 307th Infantry.—"At Chateau Diable, near Fismes, on August 27, 1918, displayed unusual coolness and great bravery in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire. A party from Co. E had become lost in the woods and he took out a patrol of four men and led it through the enemy's lines under terrific fire at all times, found the party, and brought it back to safety around the flank of the enemy's position."

GOLDSTONE, MAX, SERGEANT, Headquarters Company, 307th Infantry.—"For running a line to Grand Pre in the darkest of nights, through unknown territory under heavy artillery and machine gun fire. When temporarily stopped by darkness he stayed with the end of the line and completed it at dawn." Date, October 15, 1918.

GROSSMAN, A. A., LIEUTENANT, attached to the 62d Battalion, Machine Gun Corps.—Won British Military Cross for gallantry and devotion to duty while serving in the fighting at Cambrai.

HAHN, FREDERICK, SECOND LIEUTENANT, Field Artillery.—"Near Cantigny, May 28-30, he unhesitatingly went into heavy shell fire to supervise the repairs of telephone lines and to act as runner when the further maintenance of the wires became an impossibility."—Cited September 6, 1918.

HEINEMAN, JULIE, of San Francisco.—Decorated with the Queen Elizabeth Medal by King Albert of Belgium for her work in behalf of French wounded and blind.

HERSCOVITZ, ISIE J., COLOR SERGEANT, San Francisco.—Cited for valor.

HIRSCH, ISAAC C., Company E, 306th Infantry.—"On August 27, 1918, voluntarily acting as stretcher bearer, showed great heroism, determination, and courage by carrying wounded

in an area which was swept by shell, machine gun, and rifle fire."—Cited November 16, 1918.

HOFFMAN, EDWARD A., Company H, 306th Infantry.—"Being on duty as observer, remained at his post during violent shell fire on the night of August 27-28, 1918, thus showing great courage and determination."—Cited November 16, 1918.

JOSEPH, S. C., LIEUTENANT, of the Sea Patrol.—Awarded Distinguished Service Flying Cross for downing eight enemy aircraft.

KANTROWITZ, SILAS, Albany, New York, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

KAPLAN, JACOB, SERGEANT, Stokes Mortar Platoon, Headquarters Co., 307th Infantry.—"On October 9, 1918, during the advance in the Argonne Forest, crawled out in advance of the front line to within 100 yards of an enemy machine gun nest, under heavy fire, to observe the effects of our Stokes fire, and did succeed in directing fire so as to cause the enemy machine gunners to withdraw."

KAUFFMAN, ABRAHAM.—"He refused to leave his gun after he had lost a finger during the enemy encounter at Cantigny, May 28, but continued to perform his duty until so severely wounded as to be unable to assist in serving his piece."

KESSLER, JACOB.—Cited for bravery in action.

KLICK, ALBERT W., 103d Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

KLOSENBERG, SAMUEL, 1560 Southern Boulevard, New York, N. Y.—Awarded Distinguished Service Cross.

KLUG, EDWARD J., 101st Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

KOPPEL, HARRY, of Revere, Mass.—Commended by Secretary Daniels for bravery displayed in rescuing men overboard at sea.

KROTOSHINSKY, ABRAHAM.—"Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action in Argonne Forest on October 6th. He was on liaison duty with a battalion of the 308th Infantry which was surrounded by the enemy north of the Forest de la Buironne in Argonne Forest. After patrols and runners had been repeatedly shot down while attempting to carry back word of the battalion's position and condition, he volunteered for the mission and successfully accomplished it." Home Address, 7 Ritter Place, Bronx, New York City.

The following editorial tribute to Krotoshinsky appeared in *The New York Times* of December 19, 1918:

THE PRIVATE FROM THE BRONX.

"The only things which matter in war," John Masefield says, "are courage and the love of your comrades." They win battles, they save beleagured battalions. Courage in emergencies is heroism, and for extraordinary heroism the Distinguished Service Cross is awarded by our Government. A humble recipient of it, as announced in an order by General

Pershing, is Abraham Krotoshinsky of 811 Ritter Place, the Bronx, a private in Company K, 307th Infantry. He volunteered for a service which seemed certain death, for other men had fallen wounded, or had been killed, or were accounted "missing," in attempting the duty which the youngster from New York sprang to perform with no illusions about its perils.

The place was the Argonne Forest, where death became very familiar to the American soldier. It was full of "Bloody Angles." The organization to which Krotoshinsky belonged was the "Lost Battalion." Surrounded by the enemy and cut off from the rest of the American Army, it had decided to die rather than surrender. Everybody knows the story now, a deathless story. Runner after runner was sent out—they were all volunteers—to get through the enemy's lines and bring relief. Every man was a target as soon as he went "over the top." It was the valor of cold blood that made him run the risk. He would probably be the victim of a sniper if a shell did not do the work. Death by an ordinary wound is bad enough, but it has no such terrors as extinction by a shell, the shattering of the human frame into indistinguishable pieces, which accounts for so many of the "missing." No man had got through, for there was no cheering of relieving troops, no signal of aid coming, when the call for a volunteer was made again. Krotoshinsky spoke first, stepped up to the ordeal, went over in full view of the enemy, and was off to save the "Lost Battalion."

General Pershing's citation says that "patrols and runners had been repeatedly shot down." There seemed little hope, a ghost of a chance, for the private from the Bronx. What a sight it must have been, the race for death! At Port Hudson the Confederates cheered the Massachusetts hero, Colonel William Francis Barlett, jumping the tree roots of their abatis on a white horse, as he led his men to the charge far in advance of them—he went down at last, once more grievously wounded. One cannot imagine the Germans cheering the private from the Bronx as he faced the hell of their fire, now stumbling, now up again, always going forward undaunted to save the battalion, but if ever a fighting man deserved to be cheered by a generous enemy it was this courier who was captain of his soul and dared all for love of his comrades. Colonel Roosevelt extolled two of his Rough Riders, one of whom survived, for making a run through the fire of the Spaniards in Cuba, but what a sprinkling of bullets it was compared with the inferno of crater-

making shells and machine gun volleys in the great war!

The private from the Bronx is now numbered among the bravest of the brave. "Guess what my best staff officer was before the war," said a British General to John Masefield, who gave it up. The "best staff officer" had been a "barber's assistant," and the General's second best staff officer had been a "milkman's assistant," carrying cans on the early route. The General's "bravest" staff officer used to sell ribbons over a counter before the war. Abraham Krotoshinsky, it is said, was a barber. So you never know what your neighbor off for the war is going to do. And about the stock and names of the heroes to be you can never tell, especially when fifty nationalties leap from the melting pot at the call to arms. If the great war has proved anything, it is that men of all races and from all climes are brave to a fault, and that heroes may wear unfamiliar names; the name of Abraham Krotoshinsky, for instance.

LEDERMAN, HAROLD P., SECOND LIEUTENANT, 30th Infantry, Kansas City, Mo.—Awarded Croix de Guerre for valor at Chateau Thierry.

LEONIE, MAX, Gardner, Massachusetts, 104th Infantry.—Awarded War Cross.

LERNER, PHILIP, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

LEVINE, GEORGE A., 102d Machine Gun Battalion.—Cited for bravery.

LEVINSON, ABE, PRIVATE, Company G, 167th Infantry.—"Distinguished Service Medal for extraordinary heroism in action near Croix Rouge Farm, north-east of Chateau Thierry, on July 27. When his company was in action near Hill 212, Private Levinson was posted as lookout while his company was intrenching. He observed the enemy bringing forward machine guns through the wheat fields to place them in position. Waiting until they were within close range, he exposed himself to heavy machine gun and artillery fire and succeeded in killing or disabling the crew of two machine guns, thus saving his company from heavy casualties.—Cited, November 3, 1918. Home address: 10 Sherman Street, Pittsburgh, Penn.

LEVY, ALCAN, New York City, New York, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

LEVY, LEON C., Birmingham, Ala.—Awarded Distinguished Service Cross for valor in action at Soissons.

LEWINE, ARCHIE.—"Awarded Croix de Guerre for extraordinary conscientiousness and remarkable sangfroid in performance of his duties during a long and violent gas bombardment."

LIEBERMAN, NATHAN, CORPORAL, Company C, 131st Infantry.—"Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action at Chipilly Ridge on August 9. He displayed unusual gallantry in rushing a machine-gun nest whose fire was checking the advance. With the assistance of a man in his squad he put the machine-gun out of action and took four prisoners." Home address: 1426 Birchwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LINER, IRVING, SERGEANT MAJOR, 308th Infantry.—Awarded Distinguished Service Cross for valor in action.

LINSKY, WILLIAM.—Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

LIPSETT, JOSEPH D., 103d Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

LIPSIE, LEO.—Received Croix de Guerre and Distinguished Service Medal.

LITTAUER, K. P., MAJOR, Air Service, awarded Distinguished Service Cross. "For repeated acts of heroism in action near Conflans, on September 14, and near Doulcon, on October 30. He volunteered on a mission to protect a photographic plane for another squadron on September 14 and continued toward the objective at Conflans after three other protecting planes had failed to start. In an encounter with five enemy pursuit planes, he completely protected the photographic plane by skillful manoeuvering, although his observer was wounded and his machine seriously damaged. On October 30 Major Littauer, on duty as Chief of Air Service of the Third Army Corps, volunteered and made an important reconnoissance of enemy machine-gun emplacements at a low altitude near Doulcon." Home address, Alfred Littauer, father, 100th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MANZER, ROY, LIEUTENANT.—Awarded Cross for downing eight hostile aircraft. "Lieutenant Manzer was carrying out a solitary patrol when he observed a two-seater below him. He dived, opening fire at the same time, and when he had followed the enemy down to a height of 1,000 feet, drove it to land outside the airdome. On his return to our lines he attacked a hostile kite balloon, which, upon reaching earth, burst into flames. Lieutenant Manzer has, in addition to these recent victories, downed seven other enemy machines."

MARCUS, HERMAN, of N. Y.—Cited for bravery in rescuing a drowning child in French port.

MARKS, BEN, Dispatch Rider.—Awarded Cross of Merit by the King of Italy for conspicuous bravery in the Italian theatre of war. Last year the Croix de Guerre, with star, was awarded him for gallant and meritorious services on the Western front.

MAYER, GEORGE B., of Cleveland, Ohio, an ambulance driver.—Cited in division orders of the French army and awarded the Croix de Guerre with silver star for coolness and bravery on numerous occasions.

MINDHEIM, EDWARD N., an infantryman of New York.—Awarded a Distinguished Service Cross for bravery at Chateau-Thierry.

MORTON, SAMUEL J., SERGT., 132d Infantry, prairie division.—Awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery.

MOSKOWITZ, DANIEL, Company F, 108th Infantry.—"Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy on September 28. He exhibited exceptional bravery by leaving shelter and going into an open field under heavy machine-gun and shell fire to rescue wounded soldiers." Home address: 441 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

MUHR, ALLEN HENRY, of Philadelphia.—Awarded War Cross for distinguished service with the American Field Ambulance around Moronvilliers, in Champagne, northeast of Rheims.

NEUMAN, RALPH.—Awarded Croix de Guerre for distinguished service and bravery while driving an ambulance.

NEY, LEONARD, Harrisburg, Virginia, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

NUSSBAUM, WILLIAM, 214 East 82d Street, New York City, N. Y., 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

RAFALSKY, NIZEL, SERGEANT, of Baltimore, Md.—Awarded the Distinguished Service War Cross.

RAPPAPORT, SAMUEL, 306th Infantry.—Cited for valor in action in the Argonne Forest.

RESNICK, MARK, Worcester, Mass., 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

ROSE, MAURICE, LIEUT., of Denver.—Officially commended for bravery in action during September and November.

ROSENFELD, ALBERT, Worcester, Massachusetts, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

ROSENFELD, MERRILL, FIRST LIEUTENANT, deceased, 115th Infantry.—"Distinguished War Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun. During the various offensives of this regiment in the vicinity of the Meuse River, he displayed the greatest bravery and coolness. He met his death while leading a group that silenced an enemy machine gun menacing his right flank." Home address: 2221 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md.

ROSENFIELD, HARRY H., CORPORAL.—Commended for splendid bravery and coolness. Met his death while keeping telephone lines in continual repair under constant shell fire.

SAMUELS, MAX, Worcester Massachusetts, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

SCHWARTZ, MORRIS C., 3608 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.—Cited by Secretary Daniels for daring accomplishment.

SHAPIRO, BENJAMIN, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment cited for bravery.

SHARF, JACOB, 82 Malden Street, Everett, Mass., 104th Infantry.—Killed in Action, March 17, 1918. Entire Regiment Cited.

SHAW, BENEDICT, New York City, New York, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

SHEFRIN, WILLIAM, COOK, deceased, Company C, 306th Infantry.—"Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action in the Ravine de L'Homme Mort, near Vauxcere, between the Vesle and the Aisne Rivers, September 5, 1918. After both of his feet had been blown off by a bursting shell, Cook Shefrin, although mortally wounded, coolly directed the work of rescuing and caring for other wounded men of the kitchen detachment who had been wounded when his transport was struck."—Cited November 12, 1918. Home address: 210 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SIDLER, ISADORE, 101st Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

SILMUTZER, MAYER, CORPORAL, of Philadelphia.—Decorated for bravery by General Pershing. "He was commanding a machine gun crew in a dangerous position, and it was his gallant conduct which inspired his men to remain at their post. He was wounded in action on July 16, but recovered in the hospital at Vichy, France."

SILVERBERG, MORRIS, PRIVATE, Company G, 108th Infantry.—"Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy on September 29. Private Silverberg, a stretcher bearer, displayed extreme courage by repeatedly leaving shelter and advancing over an area swept by machine gun and shell fire to rescue wounded comrades. Hearing that this company commander had been wounded he voluntarily went forward alone, and upon finding that his officer has been killed brought back his body." Home address: 39 East 99th Street, New York City.

SILVERMANN, HARRY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 104th Infantry.—Gassed. Entire Regiment Cited.

SIMON, LOUIS C., JR., SECOND LIEUTENANT, 147th Aero Squadron of Columbus, Ohio.—Cited for extraordinary heroism in action in the region of Hadonville Les Lochausse, on September 16th.

SIMONS, SAMUEL, 6 Day Street, Webster, Mass., 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

SOLOMON, DAVID, SERGEANT, Company F, 302d Engineers.—"Cited for gallant conduct in re-entering the Ravin Profund, Argonne Forest, in front of the advance elements of our division and in the face of machine gun and sniper's fire, to search for Private Seaman, who was found to be missing from the detachment after a skirmish for enemy snipers a few minutes previously. This occurred on September 26, 1918."

SOLOMON, NATHAN, CORPORAL, Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, Marine Corps.—Cited for valor in Battle of the Marne. Killed in action, October 11, 1918.

SORROW, LOUIS, CORPORAL, Company B, 307th Field Signal Battalion.—"Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Fleville, between October 13 and 21. After being on duty continuously for thirty-six hours on October 13 he volunteered to repair telephone lines which had been cut by shell fire. Under extremely heavy bombardment he worked all night repairing breaks to lines and thereby making possible constant communication with one of the advanced regiments. On October 21, after one of his helpers had been killed and the other wounded by heavy shell fire, he continued on alone and repaired the telephone lines, displaying unusual bravery and devotion to duty." Home address: 835 Beck Street, New York.

SPIEGEL, FREDERICK.—Awarded War Cross for bravery in the first Piave drive.

STEIN, SAMUEL A., 913 N. Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

STEIN, WILLIAM.—Cited for bravery in action.

STERN, ARTHUR M., 57 West 88th Street, New York.—Awarded Croix de Guerre for rescuing many wounded during a severe barrage fire and gas attack.

STOMERSKY, ISAAC, PRIVATE, Company B, 306th Infantry.—"On September 6, 1918, while his battalion was advancing to the attack, through heavy barrage of high explosives and gas shells, this soldier showed exceptional bravery and devotion to duty as company runner by voluntarily running from place to place in the line, relaying orders and maintaining liaison. He was invariably the first to respond when a runner was needed or when a volunteer was called for to carry a message to the company in front, all of which was beyond his regular duty. During this time he showed the utmost bravery and total disregard to his own personal danger."—Cited November 16, 1918.

STUDINSKI, ISIDORE, 104th Infantry.—Entire Regiment Cited.

SWAAB, JACQUES M., LIEUTENANT, of New York.—"On September 12, while flying over the battle lines, engaged a German Fokker in combat and dropped it, defeated, to earth. Finding himself approached by a squadron of enemy planes, engaged the first, which met its fate when it fell burning as a result of his gun fire, and then took on one more of these German airships and succeeded in destroying that, too, before returning."

TEITELBAUM, BERNARD, PRIVATE, Sanitary Detachment, 306th Infantry.—"This soldier, with extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, continued to give first aid to five wounded men under severe shell fire of shrapnel and high explosives, to the utter disregard of his own personal danger, until he was himself hit by shrapnel and severely wounded. At the time he was attached to the third and Fourth

Platoons, Company D, 306th Infantry, holding a position in the front line."—Cited November 16, 1918.

TOELKEN, JULIUS W., SECOND LIEUTENANT, 104th Infantry.—"Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Douresches, France, July 20, 1918. When the advance of his platoon was checked by enemy machine-gun fire Lieutenant Toelken crawled forward alone to a position from which he could fire, and killed three of the machine-gun crew, after which, with his platoon he captured the gun and turned it on the foe." Home address: 145 Union Street, Springfield, Mass. Cited November 12, 1918.

WEICHMANN, WALTER, 103d Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

WESTZENBERG, GEORGE, SERGEANT, of the Medical Detachment, Company A, 2d Anti-air-craft Machine Gun Battalion.—Cited for bravery in action at Neuvilly. "He voluntarily ran through enemy shell-fire to aid two soldiers who had been wounded. He found one dead, but administered anaesthetics to the living and remained with him till an ambulance came to the scene."

WETZLER, ALBERT E., 101st Infantry.—Cited for bravery.

WISE, HENRY E., LIEUTENANT, an American Red Cross canteen officer, of Long Branch, N. J.—Cited a second time for the French War Cross.

WISE, SOL., LIEUTENANT, of Cincinnati.—Was awarded the Croix de Guerre, for sending down a Boche flyer on August 11th.

ZION, PETER P., LIEUTENANT, of New York City.—Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and recommended for promotion to captain. "Though his arm was badly slashed by a German sword bayonet, he refused to go to a dressing station, but remained in command of his platoon until the day's objective had been obtained."

In conclusion, it has become apparent, from the information now available, that the record of Jewish War Service, when fully developed, will demonstrate incontestably that the Jews of America have contributed their full quota to the winning of the war, and a generous margin beyond their quota; that they have enlisted cheerfully, fought gallantly and died bravely for the United States. Those who knew the quality of Jewish loyalty needed no proof of this. They knew that the qualities which had enabled the Jew to

survive through the centuries—his capacity to endure, without breaking, prolonged and intense nerve strain; his qualities of initiative, his elasticity of mind, his capacity for organization, and above all, his idealism—would enable him to fit himself successfully into a democratic army fighting for world democracy. In this they have not been disappointed. But to communicate this knowledge to the outside world it becomes necessary to establish the known facts on the soundest possible foundations. This the present record promises to accomplish.

APPENDIX

I.

Note on Methods of Search

(Being a reprint of an article on "The Collection of Jewish War Statistics," from the American Jewish Year Book 5679 (1918-19).

From the first days of the entry of the United States into the World War the American Jewish Committee felt the need of, and recognized the opportunity for, a complete record of Jewish service in the common cause. For reasons too well known to be enumerated here, statistics of an entirely reliable nature bearing upon Jewish service in the wars of the United States had never before been gathered. The work of Simon Wolf, *The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier, and Citizen* (1895), is obviously a bio-historical rather than a statistical record. The *Preliminary List of Jews Serving in the Spanish-American War*, compiled by Dr. Cyrus Adler and published in the Year Book 5661 (1900-1901), is, as its title implies, a tentative effort; while the article on *Jews in the United States Army and Navy*, prepared by Captain Landes for the Year Book 5677 (1916-17), is admittedly a rough approximation rather than a scientific census. The present moment, it was therefore felt, presented, for the first time in the history of American Jewry, an opportunity for the preparation of a contemporary record that should prove of service to the Jews of America for all time.

To this end the American Jewish Committee assigned to its Bureau of Statistics and Research, as a major function, the task of collecting data bearing upon all Jews in the military and naval services of the United States, at home or abroad, in the regular civilian service at Washington, in the newly established War Bureaus, and in the various auxiliary services where Jews are known to be rendering valuable aid—in short, to establish at this time, and later to render possible the publication of, a comprehensive historical and statistical record of Jewish contributions to the success of the United States in the greatest of all wars.

But while the many advantages of such an undertaking were generally recognized, its difficulties were by no means underestimated. It was known that the official records of the army and navy make no note of religious affiliations, so that a bare examination of the millions of names on the rolls, even if permission were granted to make such search, would in itself be an enterprise of considerable magnitude. It was also recognized that the Jewish quotas, coming as they would from widely scattered parts of the country, would contain thousands of men who had naturally drifted away from Jewish affiliations, other thousands who had, in the process of Americanization, changed their names, and some who would, for reasons of their own, even seek to conceal their racial or religious identity. In view of this it was decided to approach the problem from as many angles as possible, in order to reduce to a minimum that percentage of error always inherent in a work of this nature. Three main channels of information are thus being explored: (1) Jewish sources; (2) official records at Washington; (3) other records of a public and private nature.

Jewish Sources of Information

From the very inception of this war statistics work, the closest possible co-operation has been fostered and maintained between the Bureau of Statistics and the agents of the Jewish Welfare Board stationed at various camps and ships and also at the front. These representatives are under instructions to send directly to the Bureau or to the Board all information of a statistical character gathered by, or known to them, including individual registration cards signed by the Jewish soldiers, religious censuses taken by the Board or by other agencies in the camps, holiday furlough records, receipts for Bibles, etc. The Board has also posted conspicuous notices in the camps, advertising the work undertaken, and has enclosed the proper material, such as blanks and registration cards, in the vast number of Bibles and Prayer Books which it has issued to the Jewish soldiers and sailors, as well as in the other literature which it is spreading broadcast. In short, it has lent its co-operation systematically and efficiently, thereby assuring to the Bureau of Statistics a steady flow of the most valuable information possible direct from camps, ships, and trenches. All other Jewish organizations, local and national, throughout the country—religious, fraternal, trade and labor, Zionist organizations, etc.—have likewise been circularized by the Bureau of Statistics with requests for lists of members who have been called to the colors.

The response to date has been tremendously gratifying. To the rabbis of the country the Bureau of Statistics is particularly indebted for a great volume of information respecting the men in service belonging to their congregations, invaluable in quality and quantity. All Jewish dailies and weeklies have been carefully searched and clipped for

reports of enlistments, for group and local honor rolls, for news of service flag dedications, etc, and news items that suggest clues to other sources of information have been diligently followed up. Thus, a casual press clipping one day reported the organization of a Jewish Soldiers' Club at Camp Gordon. The secretary of the club was at once communicated with, and he responded in due course with a remarkably painstaking list of the club membership.

In addition, every effort is being made to reach all Jewish agencies likely to possess information of value—parents' associations, or other next-of-kin groups that are in touch with the men at the front; Jewish publicists and communal workers; Jewish newspaper men on the staffs of Jewish or non-Jewish papers; employers' and employes' associations in trades and industries wholly or preponderantly Jewish; lodges, clubs, and the like.

Official Records

Recognizing, however, that, because of the limitations already referred to, purely Jewish sources of information would be inadequate for the purposes in view, a determined effort has been made to gain access to departmental records in Washington and at the various state capitals, in order to gather systematically, at the source, whatever data might be secured as to Jewish enlistments, with the idea that the two inquiries—one into Jewish, and the other into non-Jewish channels of information—should serve to supplement and correct each other. For this purpose an office was opened, at the beginning of the present year, in Washington, in charge of the present writer. It was hoped that access might be secured either to the files of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, where are kept the original applications of all soldiers and sailors who have taken out insurance policies

with the Government, as well as the allotment and allowance records, or to the files of the Adjutant General's Office, the Statistical Division of which collects and tabulates all "service records" of the men in the army, including the invaluable "holiday furlough" records, or else to the files of the Provost Marshal General's Office, where all the draft records are to be found. Every assurance of co-operation was given by the officers in charge of these various records, but it was soon found that, because of the tremendous burdens which recent war developments have imposed upon all these bureaus, it would be advisable to wait with the actual procedure of search until the archives were in better order, since, in the present state of these records, the work of examination would be unduly complicated for all concerned. These searches have, therefore, been suspended for the present, with the exception of the office of the Marine Corps, where, through the courtesy of the Adjutant and Inspector, Brigadier-General Laucheimer, permission to examine the files was freely granted, and where the files themselves were found to be in such perfect condition as to make the quest comparatively simple.

Outside of Washington, a great body of information respecting the National Guard and the Federalized Militia of the states is to be found in the offices of the Adjutants-General at the various state capitals. Arrangements have consequently been made to have their records systematically examined. The files at Albany have already been thoroughly searched by a representative of the Bureau of Statistics, Miss Ruth Hessberg, who has, with extraordinary skill and diligence, located thousands of names of Jewish soldiers. The search at Harrisburg and at a number of other leading capitals is now under way. In addition, the Army Orders and Assignments, Casualty Lists, etc., issued by the United

States Adjutant-General's Office and published in the *Congressional Record*, the *Official Bulletin*, and in part in the metropolitan dailies, constitute a rich source of official information which is closely examined for Jewish data. Finally, there remain the records of the local draft and exemption boards, particularly in the districts notably Jewish, or in leading centers of Jewish population. These records, although inferior to the others in certain respects, in so far as they supply data only as to the induction of the men and none at all as to their later service history, will nevertheless be of great value in complementing and correcting the other particulars available.

Numerous subsidiary sources of information in non-Jewish quarters occasionally supply most valuable data and supplement the two main avenues of information, the strictly Jewish and the strictly official. Among these are the Red Cross, whose Home Service Divisions maintain at their local offices records of dependency and cases requiring other home relief; the War Service Rosters of the leading colleges and universities of the country; the records of local historical societies; the forthcoming editions of the various professional directories, and so forth. Arrangements have recently been entered into providing for an exchange of information with most of these agencies.

Methods of Search

From these various sources, some 100,000 records have at present (December, 1918) been collected, and are now being verified, classified and tabulated. And since it is apparent that the value of the work as a whole will depend almost entirely upon the accuracy of the methods adopted to avoid duplication and confusion, it may be desirable, at this point,

to present a brief description of the technique involved. First, as to the methods adopted for the identification of Jewish names. It is recognized, at the outset, that no perfect method has as yet been developed. To identify, with unerring certainty, Jewish names in a bare list of mixed names is utterly impossible. But a reasonable degree of accuracy is entirely feasible. To begin with, there is the great mass of information supplied by the Jewish Welfare Board and other organizations and individuals, to whom the Jewish registrants are known personally. These names are accepted without question, as they are virtually certified. As to the remainder, there are names so unmistakably Jewish that, when taken in connection with their home addresses, next-of-kin, or branch of service—as, for example, in the case of officers in the medical or dental corps bearing distinctly Jewish cognomens—they may be accepted without further question. Where names have been anglicized or adapted in any way, the names of next-of-kin frequently remain unchanged, or perhaps the very form of the change may to a trained mind suggest the original. Other clues of like nature will at once occur to the reader—registration districts, if distinctively Jewish; birthplace or nativity of parents; the use of certain forenames or certain abbreviation of surnames—all these and other characteristics too numerous to mention, while not conclusive in themselves, tend nevertheless to furnish broad indications which, followed up by the skilled investigator, generally lead to satisfactory proof, positive or negative. Finally, it frequently happens that names coming from a non-Jewish source will be automatically checked, at the moment of filing, by a source unmistakably Jewish. Moreover, it is contemplated that, as soon as the local lists are reasonably complete, check lists will be made up by towns and cities, copies thereof to be

sent to the local press and to the leading Jews in each community for revision and verification. Altogether, therefore, it may be confidently stated that, from present indications, the final residuum of doubtful, uncertified names will be practically negligible.

The cataloguing methods adopted will also serve, in a considerable degree, as a check against duplication and inclusion of improper material. As the records are received they are copied, in triplicate, on cards having blanks for full name, home address, age, nativity of self and parents, branch of service, rank, regiment and company, camp or station, source of information received, and service record. These three cards, one original and two carbons, are filed in three separate catalogues, one arranged alphabetically and so devised as to bring together automatically all variant forms of names which are especially liable to misplacements because of common errors in reporting, copying, or transliterating; another catalogue arranged by branches of the service, with officers and honormen "signalled;" and a third arranged by states, cities and towns. By this means it will be possible to report not only as to the service records of any individual, but also as to the aggregate of enlistments, local quotas, distribution by branches of the service and by localities, number and proportion of officers, and similar data of general interest. Analyses and studies of this material may be made and published from time to time, as occasion may demand, before the completion of the entire work.

Civilian War Service

Although the collection of military and naval statistics constitutes, of necessity, the major problem before the Bureau of Statistics at present, the record of civilian war

service is by no means to be neglected. The Washington office has gathered all data available as to Jews in the Federal Civil Service and in the War Bureaus, numbering to date some two thousand names, and also much information as to Jews in the various auxiliary services, such as Four-Minute Men, Liberty-Bond salesmen, members of Draft Boards, and War Service committees throughout the country, while all other information obtainable as to Jewish contributions to the Red Cross, Hospital and Ambulance Units, Bond Subscriptions and other war service is being systematically collected and classified.

Desiderata

From this brief account of the work undertaken so far it will be apparent that the measure of success which may ultimately attend the venture will depend in large part upon the co-operation of all elements in Jewish life. Tribute has already been paid to the service of the Jewish Welfare Board and to the magnificent co-operation of the spiritual and secular leaders of American Jewry. All the readers of this article can help definitely and notably by sending to the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research any data that comes within the scope of this work. At present this means any information whatsoever concerning the Jews in the present war. Concretely, the individual or organization desiring to assist in this most important work can do so in the following manner:

(1) By sending in names of individual soldiers and sailors, particularly those that do not ordinarily suggest a Jewish origin, *and renewing the record from time to time with such fresh information as may develop,* in the way of honors, promotions, or casualties.

(2) By locating and notifying the Bureau of sources at which a considerable mass of information may be traced.

(3) By interesting any agencies of publicity that may be reached so as to enlist the widest possible number of people in the work.

(4) By sending to the Bureau, either for immediate perusal or for permanent preservation in its archives, letters from soldiers and sailors at the front, or other material of historical value.

APPENDIX

II.

Fruit of the Melting Pot

(Editorial from *New York Globe*, October 11, 1918)

Glorious is the story the censor has allowed to come through concerning a battalion of the Seventy-seventh Division—a Yaphank division, an east side division, and to be even more explicit, a Yiddish division.

For four days it was cut off and surrounded in the sombre thickets of the Argonne. When enveloped all the accepted rules of the war game required capitulation. A captured American prisoner, blindfolded so he could not observe, was sent from German headquarters across the American lines. A note told the trapped battalion of the plight it was in—a condition of which it was sadly aware. Good treatment was promised if resistance ceased and extinction threatened if it continued. The reply was an instant negative. The division was a democratic one. Major Whittlesey read the message to the men, and they shouted their rejection so loudly that the Germans thought the Americans must be welcoming succoring reinforcements.

For days the battalion, with machine gun bullets shaving the ground, crouched behind their shallow trenches. The emergency rations were quickly consumed, and the only food at hand was oak leaves and acorns. The bravery was equal to that at the

Alamo, and happily with happier results. The Germans, taught caution by the sting of rifle fire and afraid of the bayonets, did not venture on close attack. The Americans, they said, would grow tired of their foolishness and give up. But after ninety-six hours relief came and the danger was over.

If it had been said a year ago that the rather undersized tailors, factory workers, pushcart men, clerks, etc., then crowding the east side's streets would be capable of such a feat smiles of incredulity would have spread over many countenances. The Yiddishers fight like wildcats? Nonsense! It was not in them. But they did. Belittlers will please pass out by all exits. Democracy is not interested in developing power men, but in creating power within them. In less than a generation the Russian Jew has got out of his soul the consequences of centuries of tyranny and oppression. He went into the melting pot with many fears clouding his spirit; he emerges a full grown man, who looks with level and unlowered eyes at the arrogant Prussian. No more satisfying proof of the essential soundness of American political and social institutions was ever given than is furnished by the behavior of this east side battalion. America makes men. Talk of the quest of the old alchemists for the secret of the transmutation of base metals into gold! By a clever alchemy America transmutes blighted raw material into men. Herein is our true glory, and to save the foundations of this glory men of every known race and accent are on the battle line of liberty on the frontiers of freedom.

The Lost Battalion

(Editorial from *New York Times*, October 12, 1918)

The story of the "lost battalion" touches the pride of the people of this city, for the battalion belonged to the 77th Division, which was trained at Camp Upton. General Bell astonished admirers of the Regular Army by saying that the 77th was as fine a body of troops as he ever commanded, and that it would make a name for itself in France. He has been justified. There is the adventure of the "lost battalion," and how gloriously it ended! No more stirring incident in the four years of fighting in France by the contending armies has occurred.

The bit of profanity in the story not even the most pious American would have deleted. To the "lost battalion"—it was trapped in a hollow in the Argonne Forest—came a message, typewritten in the best German headquarters style: "Americans, you are sourrounded on all sides. Surrender in the name of humanity. You will be well treated." Major Whittlesey, the American commander, had no typewriter, and his reply was verbal. The Germans understood it. There has probably never been a terser response to an enemy sure of his prey and demanding capitulation. Whittlesey's profanity pleased his men so much that their cheers rolled over the German lines.

The truth was that the "lost battalion" had blundered, through that excessive ardor for which the American soldier is rather notorious, into a German trap. The men perfectly understood that they were tactically at fault, but the Major's reply to the demand for surrender consoled them. They would fight on to the bitter end, if they all had to die for it.

But the battalion, with its rations exhausted, was providentially found at last and restored to the 77th Division by its American brothers in arms. The beleaguered men would not be starved out; they would not be shelled or sniped out; they hung on with waning strength but stout hearts, their ammunition running so short that orders were given to fire only point blank at an advancing German. Day after day passed without relief. At last it came when hope of rescue had been given up. The tactics of these men of the National Army may have been crude, but we submit that when they have had more experience in the field they will prove invincible. The glory of their heroic resistance can never fade.

TABLE 1*

PRELIMINARY COUNT OF JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY FROM EACH STATE OF THE UNION AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Alabama	312	Nebraska	498
Arizona	20	Nevada	7
Arkansas	152	New Hampshire	59
California	1,237	New Jersey	2,223
Colorado	365	New Mexico	18
Connecticut	1,213	New York	†26,866
Delaware	86	North Carolina	73
District of Columbia	256	North Dakota	69
Florida	105	Ohio	2,890
Georgia	272	Oklahoma	144
Idaho	15	Oregon	416
Illinois	3,459	Pennsylvania	9,643
Indiana	474	Rhode Island	240
Iowa	325	South Carolina	95
Kansas	112	South Dakota	24
Kentucky	330	Tennessee	330
Louisiana	741	Texas	1,040
Maine	265	Utah	65
Maryland	1,119	Vermont	68
Massachusetts	3,377	Virginia	332
Michigan	992	Washington	366
Minnesota	658	West Virginia	153
Mississippi	214	Wisconsin	401
Missouri	1,291	Wyoming	6
Montana	101	States Not Known	15,924
		Total	79,470

* Figures are as of December 31, 1918.

† Probably half of the 15,924 in "States not known" will ultimately be transferable to New York, bringing its total to 34,828.

TABLE 2*

PRELIMINARY COUNT OF JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY FROM THE *LEADING CITIES* OF THE UNION

Baltimore	1,033
Boston	830
Chicago	2,670
Cincinnati	718
Cleveland	1,029
Detroit	682
Minneapolis	281
New Orleans	484
New York	22,210
Newark	685
Philadelphia	7,098
Pittsburgh	968
Portland	390
San Francisco	716
St. Louis	913
Washington	257

* Figures are as of December 31, 1918.

TABLE 3*

PRELIMINARY COUNT OF JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY BY BRANCHES OF SERVICE

	A	B	C	D	E
	Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers	Men	Nominal Total	Corrected Total
ARMY—					
Infantry	878	1,007	10,573	12,458	35,500
Artillery	359	519	3,873	4,751	6,579
Coast	109	165	1,090	1,364	
Field	184	283	2,223	2,690	
Unknown	66	71	560	697	
Cavalry	65	72	740	877	1,215
Engineers	178	119	1,076	1,373	1,895
Medical	1,502	258	2,678	4,438	6,136
Signal Including Aviation	352	160	2,354	2,866	3,964
Quartermaster	322	344	1,879	2,545	3,521
Ordnance	115	100	520	735	1,019
Other Branches	149	245	2,061	2,455	3,392
Branches Unknown in Training	1,242	1,174	27,553	29,969	5,422
Total	5,162	3,998	53,307	62,467	68,643
NAVY	205	378	6,190	6,773	8,832
MARINES	25	219	1,460	1,704	1,704
SERVICES UNKNOWN	....	.....	8,235	8,235	.....
Total	5,392	4,595	69,192	79,179	79,179
Miscellaneous (Jewish Legion, etc.)				291	291
				79,470	79,470

* Figures are as of December 31, 1918.

NOTE:—Columns A–D show the nominal distribution by branches of service, based upon the present classification of the records. For purposes of comparison, however, these are misleading, because of the two great "unknown" classes:—"Army—Branches Unknown" and "Services Unknown," which together comprise 38,204. These two classes were therefore allocated among the known branches and the corrected figures are exhibited in Column E.

The method of allocation adopted is as follows:

1. The number in "Army—Branches Unknown" is 29,969.
2. To this were added 6,176 or 75 per cent of the "Services Unknown" making a total in Army Branches Unknown of 36,145.
3. Of this about 15 per cent are in training. This is based upon the percentage of the entire United States Army known to have been in training in November, 1918.
4. The other 85 per cent—30,723—constitute the *net* "Army Branches Unknown." It has been found by experience that as fresh information develops with respect to this group about 75 per cent of the records are transferable to Infantry. This would therefore furnish an approximate number, for Infantry, of 23,042, which, together with the 12,458 already classified in Infantry, furnish a total for that branch of 35,500.
5. The remainder of "Army Branches Unknown," or 7,681, was allocated among all other branches of the service according to the proportions noted in Column D.

TABLE 4*

COMBATANT AND NON-COMBATANT BRANCHES

SHOWING PROPORTION OF JEWS TO TOTAL PERSONNEL IN THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY

	United States Army		Jews	
	Total	Per cent	Total†	Per cent
Infantry	974,000	26.6	35,500	51.7
Artillery	526,000	14.3	6,579	9.6
Cavalry	29,000	.8	1,215	1.8
Engineers	394,000	11.0	1,895	2.8
Medical	300,000	8.1	6,136	8.9
Signal and Aviation	254,000	6.9	3,964	5.8
Quartermaster Corps	228,000	6.2	3,521	5.1
Ordnance	64,000	1.7	1,019	1.5
Other Branches	347,000	9.4	3,392	4.9
In Training	549,000	15.0	5,422	7.9
	3,665,000	100.0	68,643	100.0

* Figures are as of December 31, 1918.

† Provisional figures, based upon Column E, Table 3.

TABLE 5*

PRELIMINARY COUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE ARMY

	Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels	Majors	Captains	1st Lieutenants	2d Lieutenants	Lieutenants of Unknown Grade	Commissioned Officers of Unknown Rank
INFANTRY	4	29	142	174	315	206	....
ARTILLERY—							
Field	3	4	23	49	69	34	1
Coast	..	2	19	22	44	21	1
Unknown	1	..	8	14	30	13	..
CAVALRY	..	..	15	10	25	13	..
ENGINEERS	..	5	33	44	64	30	2
MEDICAL	8	81	260	862	18	275	18
SIGNAL	..	4	6	52	109	16	..
AVIATION	..	2	3	42	37	55	..
QUARTERMASTER	3	12	67	51	125	73	..
ORDNANCE	..	4	22	41	39	9	..
OTHER BRANCHES	2	8	26	44	30	37	1
UNKNOWN BRANCHES	3	51	158	204	199	512	124
TOTAL	24	202	782	1,609	1,104	1,294	147

* Figures are as of December 31, 1918.

TABLE 6*

PRELIMINARY COUNT OF JEWISH COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

NAVY	
Rear Admirals	1
Commanders and Lieutenant Commanders	12
Lieutenants	75
Ensigns	114
Commissioned Officers of Unknown Rank	4
Total	206
MARINE CORPS	
Brigadier Generals	1
Colonels	1
Majors	5
Captains	10
Lieutenants	23
Total	40

* All figures are as of December 31, 1918.

TABLE 7

TOTAL JEWISH CASUALTIES TO NOVEMBER 1, 1918

DEATHS—		
Killed in action	451	
Died of wounds	142	
Died of accident, etc	73	
Died from disease	96	
Miscellaneous (lost at sea, died at camp, etc.)	120	
TOTAL DEATHS		882
WOUNDED—		
Severely	848	
Slightly	223	
Degree undetermined	326	
TOTAL WOUNDED		1,397
PRISONERS AND MISSING		223
TOTAL CASUALTIES		2,502

TABLE 8

RATIO OF JEWISH CASUALTIES TO TOTAL CASUALTIES WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES RECORDED TO NOVEMBER 1, 1918

	A. E. F.	Jewish	Per Cent
Deaths	21,218	882	4.1
Wounded	36,447	1,397	3.8
Prisoners and Missing	6,492	223	3.5
	64,157	2,502	...

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